



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

APRIL 1.

Mr. THOMAS MEEHAN, Vice-President, in the chair.

One hundred and twelve persons present.

The deaths of John Jordan Jr. and Frederick Graff, members, were announced.

Mr. Theo. D. Rand gave before the Mineralogical and Geological Section the substance of his paper on "The Serpentine of South-eastern Pennsylvania," with lantern illustrations.

APRIL 8.

Mr. GAVIN W. HART in the chair.

Seventeen persons present.

APRIL 15.

The President, Dr. JOSEPH LEIDY, in the chair.

Twenty-nine persons present.

Variations in Bulimus exilis.—DR. BENJAMIN SHARP called attention to two varieties of *Bulimus exilis* which he had found on the islands of Guadeloupe and Dominica. One variety was characterized by broad dark brown bands, which run parallel with the coil of the shell; while the other was peculiar in possessing small and very faint bands, which in many specimens were entirely absent. The banded variety was found to be common in Guadeloupe, while the bandless one was rare. In Dominica, which is separated from Guadeloupe by a channel of only twenty-three miles, the banded variety was very rare, while the light or bandless one was comparatively common, although individuals were by no means so common in Dominica as in Guadeloupe. He spoke of the probable cause of the variation and suggested that it was due to some environmental action. The island of Dominica being wholly of volcanic origin, would produce a different kind of food from the Grande Terre portion of Guadeloupe, which in formation is purely coral. It was on this portion of Guadeloupe that the specimens of *B. exilis* were collected. It is known that Dominica has many species and some genera of plants that are peculiar to the island, and this difference of food may in some way account for the differences in this species of land snail. Dr. Sharp said that it is probable that the dearth of land shells on the volcanic islands and their compara-